

COUNTRY Austria

DATE:

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INFO.

SUBJECT Industrial Activity in Russian-Occupied Austria

DIST.

31 December 1

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PAGES

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ORIGIN

SUPPLEMENT

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EVALUATION OF SOURCE

EVALUATION OF CONTENT

Former Daimler-Benz Concern, Stammerdorf

1. This concern, which manufactured aero-engines for Messerschmitt 109's, is now working for the Soviets. Before 1938, the buildings were above ground, but during the occupation the Germans rebuilt the works and produced 60% of their output underground. The entrance is in a small woods called "Herrenholz" by the workmen. Only three buildings and the approach are visible; the remainder is well-hidden by the woods. Material is transported to and from the plant by truck, and the entrance drive is being freshly covered with asphalt. The present production consists of engine parts; most of the employees (between 400 and 500) are from Stammerdorf and Floridsdorf. The number of employees is to be doubled shortly, as larger quantities of material are expected from the USSR and Czechoslovakia. At present, Austrian engineers, under Soviet supervision, are managing the plant. When the Russians took over, all stocks of engines were sent to the USSR. Aero-engines requiring repair are sent from the Soviet airfields at Aspern and Seyring to "Herrenholz".

Semperit A.G., Traiskirchen

2. The plant was considerably damaged in the late war, but the damage is being repaired by the Soviets. There is little production in progress and only a small number of people are employed. Most of the machinery is still on hand but it has lain idle so long that some time will be required to get it into running order again. At present, a small volume of work is being carried out for the Soviet Army, such as tire retreading, tube repairing, the manufacture of inner tubes for automobiles, and the reprocessing of used tires. The forthcoming production program includes the manufacture of tires, inner tubes, and thin rubber-tubing.

Semperit, Wimpassing (sic).

3. A small number of persons are employed retreading tires and repairing tubes. Former employees do not wish to return to their work in the plant, since the wages are low and average only 40-45 groschen per hour.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

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Stahl- und Temparuss, A.G., Traisen, formerly Fischer-Traisen

4. At the time of the war, this plant belonged to the former Hermann Goring-Werke. Toward the end of the war, the buildings suffered heavy damage, since they were in the direct line of fire. At present, they are Soviet property and are being supervised by a Soviet chief engineer. Only the foundry is working; three shifts work on a twenty-four hour schedule. Production consists of tank tracks, which are loaded into box cars and moved out in the direction of St. Pölten at the rate of three or four cars per week. The employees number between 400 and 500, including those assisting in repairing the damaged buildings, and receive additional rations. The exact type of tank tracks could not be ascertained.

5. The following Austrian factories are among those under Soviet management:

a. Grünbacher Steinkohlenwerke, A.G.
Grünbach a n Schneeberg

Director: Major Gerwolski
Average daily output: Reported to have been 240,000 kg in July 1946 and 350,000 kg in September 1946.

b. Liktiongesellschaft für Spiritus und Presshefe Industrie Wolftrum,
64 Macclauerstrasse, Vienna XXI

Director: Kuntner (Austrian)
Monthly output: 80,000 kg of yeast for Austrian bread factories; 12,000 liters of alcohol for "Monopol-Verwaltung".
Number of employees: 110

c. Osram Glühlampen Fabrik,
Atzgersdorf (sic)

Director: Major Gorbunow
Engineer: Duschek (Austrian)
Output: Regular 110 and 220-volt electric light bulbs (20% of pre-war capacity); small bulbs and flashlight bulbs (25% of pre-war capacity).
Number of employees: 250 (mostly women).

d. Erste Oesterreichische Glanzstoff-Fabrik, St. Pölten

Director: Ing. Pichler (Austrian; leaving shortly)
Monthly output: 100,000 kg of artificial silk thread, of which 6,000 kg go to the silk mills at Traismauer, a Soviet concern. About 4,000 kg of defective viscose are used to manufacture synthetic bristles for paintbrushes and brushes. Artificial horsehair is in experimental production.

e. Wiener Brückenbau u. Eisenkonstruktionen A.G.,
Vienna A and Inzersdorf

Number of employees: 330-350

f. Beckmann Werke, Wien A.G.,
Inzersdorf (sic).

Brass rolling-mill, employing seventy-six people; using old stocks to manufacture electric light sockets.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

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G. Franz Schmitt A.G. für Lederindustrie,
Rosenberg bei Krens

Monthly output: 700 pairs of
shoes, 50% of which are exchanged
for foodstuff for the employees.

H. Vereinigte Lederwerke, Stadlau (sic)
and Sudicnofsky u. Sohne, Vienna XXI

Director: Matybl (Soviet civilian).
From 1 June 1946 to 30 July 1946
the Soviet management received the
following material:
4,000 kg gubextrakt
10,000 liters benzine
221,000 kg coal
60,000 kg raw hides
The following production permits a
monthly manufacture of 20,000 pairs of
shoes:

May 1946: 466 leather soles
June 1946: 651 leather soles
July 1946: 776 leather soles
August 1946: 801 leather soles.

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